WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1884.

Cnedes-Palta, S.P. M.

Mindless Signates Therefore Step Blesses. 1850 F. M.

Mindless Signates Therefore Step Blesses. 1850 F. M.

Tong Pantor's Thorates—Distributed Forcer Green, S.P. M.

Listen rigem to Thorates—Min Late Rest Blesses 1855 F. M.

Wattest's Thorates—Min Late Hart U.F. M.

Subscription by Matt-Past Path.

Marriages and Beatle Hereafter marriage and death notices will be reserved at the fire effect until midnight. They should however, he brought in accounty so possible.

Advertisers who prefer to make use of our Ren Assertions who proper to make use of our ran-cing issue will obliques by sending in their orders surly. THE BOX will afford space for all the news and all the advertising current, whether it requires four pages or forty, but its business will be facili-tated and its advertising customers belier served if orders are sent in on Saturday morning, or bel-

One vote by call of States was taken yes

terday in the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. Gov. HUBBARD of Texas was made temporary Chairman, and then Mr. SHALLEY of the National Committee proposed a rule debarring any State from changing its vote during the progress of the roll call on a ballot for candidates. Mr. GRADY of Tammany Hall offered an amendment. He proposed to give any member of a State delegation the right to challenge the vote of the delegation as announced by its Chairman, and, thereupon, to have the delegation polled and the individual votes of its members taken and recorded as the vote of the delegation. This attack on the unit rule produced a lively [discussion. Mr. GRADY, Mr. KELLY. and others protested that to enforce the unit rule would be practically to disfranchise the largest Democratic constituencies in this State. The other side argued that the New York delegation could not disobey the instructions of the State Convention, and that the National Convention could not inter-

fere and set the instructions aside. Mr. GRADY's amendment was lost, and the unit rule in the New York delegation was left in force by a vote of 463 to 332, 7 delegates not voting. This beat the amendment with-out the vote of New York. Chairman Man-MING of the New York delegation withheld its vote until that was manifest, and then, after announcing the individual preferences of the delegates, cast the vote solid against the amendment, while members of the minority protested. The Convention adjourned

A Well-won Victory.

The struggle over the Navy bill, in the late session of Congress, which for duration and obstinacy had few if any precedents, was practically a contest between the cunning of WILLIAM E. CHANDLER and the patriotic fidelity of SAMURE J. RANDANT.

Mr. CHANDLER laid out little strength in attempting to shape this annual appropriation bill in the House. It passed on the 6th of March, in so acceptable a form as to receive

the extraordinary vote of 259 yeas to 1 nay. At that stage of the affair, and with such odds against him, Secretary CHANDLER began his work. He had already persuaded the Senate to pass a bill favoring the construction of more war vessels, and now he THUR, who sent a special message to the Senate, urging larger appropriations, and particularly the completion of the monitors and the building of new cruisers. He plied the Senate committee with arguments in support of this message, and on the 1st of April the committee reported the bill, altered almost beyond recognition. Nearly every bureau had received a great increase in its appropriations, and among the wholly new items were two millions for the moni tors and two and a half for additional steel cruisers. A bill of a little more than fourteen millions had been swollen to one of nearly twenty-one-\$20.786.678.

Nothing could exceed the dexterity with which the Secretary of the Navy advocated this measure. He pointed out with an un-sparing hand the mistakes of his predecessors, and denounced with no less severity the top-heaviness of the present service. He described the navy yards as centres of intrigue and corruption, ruinous to the politics of the country: while Admiral PORTER and other naval officers were brought forward to show that a vessel could be built in a private ship yard at less than half the expense which a navy yard managed to entail. Mr. CHAND-LER also showed how he had sought to reduce the personnel of the navy, and had advocated not only all the measures of reduction passed by Congress, but far more sweeping ones. In addition, he furnished statistics showing how, instead of building new ships, more than thirteen millions had been spent upon old vessels, the Tennesse

alone absorbing a million and a half. Moved by these arguments, supplemented with accounts of the defencelessness of the seaboard, not only did the Senate pass the Navy bill substantially as the committee reported it, but even the House showed signs of yielding. All Mr. RANDALL's firmness was required to resist this tendency; but, after a struggle continued to the very end of the session, he came off victorious, a temporary six months' supply bill on the routine basis, with liberal provisions for completing and arming the cruisers now under construction, taking the place of the proposed new appropriation, loaded down with its cruiser

Reviewing the four months' contest, it can now only appear as a brazen attempt of the Senate to force the projects of the Navy Department upon the House and the country. With the monitors discredited by the last Congress, and with four new steet cruisers already under construction, at the cost of several million dollars, the unconces eagerness of an outgoing Administration to contract for a whole fleet of additional vessels before the others had been tested, and also for the completion of the monitors, is most suspicious. As there is nothing in the foreign relations of our country, present or prospective, to justify such haste, so there is nothing in ordinary business methods which

Perhaps hereafter we may better understand the reasons for this strange hurry. As

Our esteemed contemporary, the Buffalo

Courier, declares that Mr. BLAINE is a candidate who ought to be defeated; and this is perfectly true. But when we come to the question

shall be done and who shall be nominated at Chicago for this purpose, there is a great difference of opinion concerning both the

It would be a lamentable thing if the as-sembled wisdom of the Democracy, gathered together from all parts of the land, should make a mistake in either their candidate or their pintform, and thereby, after all their patriotic purposes and efforts, only secure

who ought to be defeated.
Such mistakes have been committed heretefore, but let us hope that this time they may be avoided.

Bismarch's Colonial Projects. There are many indications that Prince Emmance, not content with the ascendancy which his country has attained upon the Continent of Europe, desires to enlarge her sphere of influence by the vigoreus development of her naval power and the acquisition of colonial dependencies in various quarters of the globe.

Not only have such intentions been avowed of late, both in the German Parliament and in the Prussian Legislature, but the members of the new Prussian Council of State seem selected with special reference to the strenuous promotion of colonial aggrandisement. Committees, also, have been formed, and considerable amounts of money have been contributed, to secure at the approachabers who, while otherwise loyal to their party affiliations, will agree to further the

extension of German influence abroad. It will be noticed that such minor colonial projects as have hitherto been publicly discussed involve some interference with British interests. Thus the German commercial establishment which has been founded on the west coast of South Africa has provoked much irritation among the neighboring British settlements, but Brawancz has declared his purpose of proteeting it, and his semi-official representatives in the press have warned the GLADSTONE Ministry that Germany will not brook the jealous, arrogant, monopolizing spirit which Great Britain has been long accustomed to evince toward other maritime powers. A disdainful indifference to the attitude assumed by the British Foreign Office was likewise revealed in Germany's refusal to recognize the Congo treaty provisionally made between England and Portugal, and in the disposition shown at Berlin to acknowlterritorial rights of the African International Association.

But the slight importance which the German Chancellor attaches to the ill will of England is impressively attested by the formation of a German syndicate for the immedista settlement of New Guines. There is no doubt that the great Island of Papua is a tempting prize to those who know what Holland has reaped from Java, and its adaptability to the culture of cotton, sugar, rice, and coffee is perfectly appreciated by the planters of Queensland. The acquisition of New Guinea by Germany would be regarded with bitter resentment by all the Australian colonies, whose wish to annex the fertile island on the further side of Torres Straits was loudly proclaimed at the Sydney conference. But Lord DERBY refused to sanction the scheme of annexation, and BISMAROK would not now permit him to play the un-

gracious rôle of the dog in the manger. It is not, however, with small settlements in South Africa and Oceanica that the German Chancellor will be likely to content himself when he has once brought his countrymen into lively sympathy with his colonial ambitions. Such outlying dependencles may be compared to country houses, of which it has been said that fools build them for wise men to live in. There is no lack of colonies, ready made and full grown. which have long passed the stage of troublesome and sickly infancy, and which, if properly administered, could be made extremely profitable to the controlling State. Conspicuous examples of the kind are Java in the East and Cuba in the West. Great Britain once had both of these opulent islands in her possession, and she might at any time regain them in the event of a war with their nominal owners. The only European power which could hold them in the teeth of England is Germany, whose portentous military establishment is a standing menace to the independence of Great Britain itself, and whose Influence upon the Continent might enable it at any moment to haunch Turkey, Italy, or France against Egypt, and Russia against British India. England may well quall before the empire that BISMARCK has creat ed, and there is no danger that British cruisers, domineering and aggressive as they no toriously are, will ever venture to molest a German colony or insult the German flag.

As to Java, the dispute which is certain to take place over the Dutch succession on the death of WILLIAM III. may quite possibly result in a compromise whereby not only the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, but also the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, will pass to the ex-Duke of NASSAU, and thus he come attached to the German empire. And if, notwithstanding the disclaimer of her present Prime Minister, Spain should one day decide to sell Cubs as the sole means of escape from bankruptcy and chronic insurrection, what purchaser would be looked upon so favorably as BISMARCK? He could buy more cheaply than any competitor, for his friendship, which would form a part of the consideration, is peculiarly important to a Government like that of ALFORSO XII.

The Roman Church and Masonry.

The Roman Catholic Church seems to be preparing for an onslaught on Masoury and kindred secret orders which will exceed in ditterness even its past assaults. It looks as f there would be war along the whole line.

The new General of the Jesuits, following the example of the late Papai Encyclical, devotes the whole of his first epistle to the mempers of his order to a violent attack upon those secret associations as enemies of the Church, of the State, of religion, and even of good morals. Self-preservation, according to him. demands that the Church should wage war upon them to the bitter end, for they "confidently and impudently" proclaim their ability "to destroy the Church of Gop."

We do not observe, however, that the Masons, who are the chief object of attack, pay much attention to these inimical utterances. The reports of the proceedings at their recent convocation in this city contained no references to the Papai Encyclical against the order. So far as we are aware the Masons in this country, at least, refuse to enter into any controversy with the Roman Catholic Church, and are not concerped because of its renewed hostility.

That hostility is inevitable, and it can Mr. RANDALL has been made the target of never be quieted. The Roman Church

personal abuse for defeating these jobs, he will receive the chief credit when it becomes fully known what evils he has averted.

The Ought to Be Beaten.

The ought to Be Beaten. the undivided allegiance of its followers, and hates and denounces whatever tends to weaken its hold on their hearts and consciences. The only mysteries with which good Catholies may deal are those of which the Church has the keeping.

But, much as Masons may resent the charges brought against them by the Pope, they cannot fall to acknowledge that the Church over which he presides is consistent in its uncompromising hostifity. It is an deserving of respect.

Promptly Exploded.

One of the most interesting falsehood the day, which has been in extensive circulation during the last week or so, is thus stated by our esteemed contemporary, the Cincinnati Osmmercial Gazette:

"It is rumored that some one of the New York delegation has in his peasestion a further letter written by Mr. Tilles persenterity refeating the assimilation, and making tiov. Clavalans his hely. This important deep

Of course every one who knows Mr. Tilbun, knew that this could not be true, and his short letter, which was published yesterday, shows that there was not the slightest foundation for the story that the great leader of the Democracy had adopted GROVER CLEVE-LAND as his helr.

What a contrast is that between SAMURL TILDER, with his profound intellect, his universal and minute acquaintance with every department of public affairs, his fertile spirit ever active in the work of reform, and bis-well-nigh infailible judgment, and the plodding mind, limited knowledge, and parrow capacities of Mr. CLEVELAND!

As long as Mr. TILDEN remained in public life he was the leader and chief counsellor of the Democracy; but he is too wise to attempt to be its dictator after he has retired from active politics.

Our estocmed contemporary, the New York Tribune, treats its readers to a bit of verse entitled "Chleago, July 8, 1884," in which the writer informs the public that he "heard a wild, revengeful cry upon the streets today," and that, after such consideration of the subject as his excited state of mind would permit, he thinks it must have been "the

This sort of thing is intended to fire the popular heart against the Democratic party. It is a poetical bait on a BLAINE hook.

The sincerity of such appeals may be appreciated when it is remembered that there are scores if not hundreds of men who raised that very "rebel yell" in the Confederate ranks, who to-day hold office under the Republican party. We do not hear anything about the "rebel yell" so long as they yell for BLAIRE and LOGAR. And among the Democrats at Chicago, and all over the country, are men who fought for the cause Union, in all grades from private to Major-General, and whose war record sufficlently disproves the impudent assumption that patriotism is exclusively the possession

of the Republican party. Our contemporary will have to raise the "rebal yell" to a very high pitch before it can drown the music of the Mulligan Guards as their band plays the Rogue's March.

A Difference of Two Syllables.

Ability was once a test of leadership in the Democratic party. The ablest men came to the front and staved there. Availability is the new test. It is the

standard by which the Democracy now pro-

pose to be guided in their choice of a candidate for President. We fear the old motto of "Principles, not Men," must be reversed so as to read "Men,

An Obstacle Out of the Way.

WASHINGTON, July 8,-One of the speeche elivered in behalf of the late River and Harbor job was that of Congressman Stone of Massachusetts, who wanted "the establishment by the general Government our vast domain." To the objection that this is not the purpose for which the Federal Government was estab-lished, Mr. Stene answered that "our people are im-patient of State lines," and that "constitutional ob-stacles no longer obstruct the open pathway of our national carder." This is the view in brief of Courses

man Stone:
This is no longer a union of States bound together
by a single interest and for the most part separate and
independent, as was the case when the Constitution
was formed.

* To-day the spirit of nationalism
pervades our people. Doctrinus of constitutions law
which were suited to our former condition, and were
justified by the letter and the history of the Constitution,
have given place to a more liberal construction. It must be confessed that in shelving the Constitution and pigeon-holling the views of those who framed it,

Chardler Steering for the Senate.

WARRINGTON, July 8 .- Secretary Chandler's besy mind finds occupation just now in trying to secure the reversion of Senator Biair's old shoes. Biair's term expires next March. The Secretary of the Mavy will not have a walkover, as Senator Biair, ex-Senators Rollies and Paterson, and Representative Ray are all in the race. But Chandler is working as he knows how to work. Senator Blair is determined not to let Chandler bave it all his own way, however, and indeed that spirit seems to animate all the competitors. The Secre-tary continues his excursions down the river in the Despatch. Last Saturday he went down with a party as usual, and stayed until Monday.

A Queer Case to Canada.

From the Courier des Etats Unis. M. Labeau, the sexton of the Catholic Church of St. Learent, in Mentreal, had no old grudge against a Mr. Tarcotte, a prominent member of the congregation. He wished to insult him, and he took a novel method of doing it. One Sunday while he was taking up a colletion he emitted to present his enemy with the plate, at though the latter had his money in his hand. The sex-ton passed him by with a contempuous glance, and Mr. Turcotte was obliged to put his money back again into

For having thus "wickedly and deliberately" omittee present him with the plate, he sued him and laid his damages at \$190. The case was tried before the Superior Court of Montreal, and resulted in a judgment against the wicked sexton, who was compelled to pay over to Mr. Turcotte the sum of five dollars to indemnify

For Blaine as Against Cleveland.

TREMTON, July 8.—There are a large number of Irish-Americans in this city who have hitherto sepported the Democratic party. Representatives of this class were interviewed to might concerning Cleveland. They declared that Claveland could hope for nothing from Irish-Americans in this city or State. As between Blains and Cleveland, their votes will go for Blains. Haine and Cleveland, their votes win go for Hisine.

"Of course," said one gentieman, "I can't say how every Irushman is going to vote, but I tell you the general sections as I have learned it by actual intercourse with the people, and in every case it is hostile to Cleveland. It is not unlikely that the Irish National Associption, without coming out openly, will work for Blaime in the event of Cleveland's nomination."

Andrew ReLarke, editor of the Sunday Adsertior, which speaks for the labor interests of the city, had no healtancy in aware.

which speaks for the labor interests of the only, and he hesitatory in saying:

"Labor is decidedly in favor of Butler as its best friend. If Ruiter is nominated he all vective the vote of every Democratic workman is far an and I firmly believe the votes of two-thirds or the brackleash workman. On the centrary, if threshold the choice, he will not capture a single Republicate, see as the labor ranks, and he will lose tuily two cases the head or ratio labor vote. He is known if the will monopolities, and that will conducts him.

Dr. Pulton's Billion Germon. The Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton said in a sermon last Hunday that Haine's measurable was God's handwork. It is said that as seen in the second for this is said that as seen in the second for this is said that as seen in the second for this is said to be account for this is said to be probable foreign policy.

Deads for the probable foreign policy.

Deads for the probable foreign policy of Einthe, said yet that Dr. Vallout had no what to make yet the probable foreign policy in the said of approvide an objectionable candidate, a versal other prominent members of the church is to be a sure view.

WHAT THE HOUSE LOST AND WELL

Three Innecest Mon desi on the Pies that
They were he will be the They were he will be the They were he will be the they were the were the were they were they were the were the were the were they were WARHINGTON, July 8.—The House of Representatives, without distinction of party, resisted to the last extremity the attempt to reform the Record by enstuding speeches that have never been delivered in Congress. The House carried the point, much to its discredit. The House gave up in conference all the legislation regulating the pay of Imited States Marshals and their deputies, United States Attorneys, Clerks of courts, and Commissioners,

been saved every year.

The House surrendered the reforms in public printing, which had been carefully metared, and which, if adopted, would have prevented very large stealings.

The House surrendered the reduction in the

number of Collectors of Internal revenue, and abandoned the reduction in the Collectors of customs, which the President and the Secre-tary of the Treasury had recommended. The House agreed to an increase of \$1,813,-500 in the River and Harbor jobs, which the

500 in the River and Harbor jobs, which the Senate had piled on to the enormous appropri-ations that had already passed the House. The prodigal Republican Senate, by obstinate adhesion to its own demands and by deter-mined resistance to every proposed reform, succeeded in carrying through the appropria-tions in the Deficiency and in the Legislative

bills, providing electro for such Senators as are not already supplied with them. The real and the only important victory of The real and the only important victory of the House was in stopping the appropriations for the bugs menitor job and for the six additional erwisers, which the Senate had stached to the regular Navy bill. Zr. Hale and other friends of the old Rings made a desperate fight for these big jobs. They were backed by all the official support and by the adroit management. of the Secretary of the Navy, but without avail, for on these points the Democrats were solid. Secor Robeson got a clause in the Navy set of the first ression of the last Congress condition-

ally providing compensation to John Roach, Hartan & Heilingsworth, and the Cramps for care of the monitors and housing them in their yards. But these amendments were stricken out of the Deficiency bill, much to the discomfort of the interested patriots. Altogether, the Chandier-Ronch-Robeson combination fared hadly this session.

PROM DITIES LAND.

Ex-Confederate Suidiers Amaned at their Re-equiton in Newark.

Men and women who stood in Broad street, Newark, twenty years ago to wish success to troops marching away to fight the Confederates, crowded the same street again yesterday dom been so gayly decorated with flags as it was in honor of the Richmond visitors.

The visitors, numbering 260, arrived from

mond Light Infantry Blues, the Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, and the Phil Kearny Post, G. A. R., of Richmond. With cannons booming and a band playing "Dixie's cannons booming and a band playing "Dixle's Land." they were welcomed by New Jersey Grand Army men near the Chestnut street railroad station. A twocession was formed and the gruets were escorted up Broad street to the City Hall. Mayor Haynes made an adreas of welcome. The Blues were a dark blue coat, with the entire front faced with white, and blue trousers with white stripes. Their hats were high black shakes with sliver triumings, surmounted by white plumes. They did not square so well with the Northern idea of Johnsies as did the members of lobert E. Lee Camp. in their black slouch bats and gray blouses. The Phil Kearny Post veterans were their Grand Army uniforms.

Judge Flourney of Richmond, who responded to Mayor Haynes, wore the names of Lincoln, Kearny, and Lee tegether, and said the people of both parts of the country would always cherish their mongeries. America, he said, was an aggregation of States, distinct as the billows, but one as the sea.

but one as the soa.

After they had dined in the Academy of Muale the visitors were executed to Mills After they had dined in the Academy of Music the visitors were e-corted to Military Park. where Grand Army peats from all rarts of the State. Rankin Post of Brooklyn, the Duryee Zounves of this city, and several companies of the National Guard had formed a procession. All moved down Broad street to Walnut, back to Market street, and then to Caledonian Park. Twenty-flive thousand persons cispped their hands and waved handkerchiefs when the Southerners marched past them. In the procession were thirty colored veterans, members of I. M. Tuck Post of Newark. In the park a picule was held.

To-day the visitors will be taken on an excursion up the Hudson and the East Rivers and to then Coney island. To-morrow they are to make a tour of Newark factories and broweries. They say they have been amazed at the enthusiasm of their recoption.

WENTERN UNION'S ACTIVE RIVAL. A Possibility that the B. and O., Bankers', and

The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Com-

reduce its rate between this city and Chicago from 40 to 25 cents for ten words. In making these rates public the company further announces that all suits brought against it by the Vestern Union to obstruct or delay its con-

Western Union to obstruct or delay its construction have been decided in its favor; that it has now in operation 40,000 miles of wire between Boston and Texarkans, which connect all of the principal commercial centres between those two points.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio, of the Postai, and of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegrapis Companies have for some time been talking about the advisability of a union or alliance. It is authoritatively said that the most that is contemplated is a close working contract, which, while it may practically amount to a consolidation of the companies, will not be an actual merger. The Postai has already made such a contract with the Bankers' and Merchants', and it is possible that the lines of both may be lensed to the Baltimore and Ohio. So far as can be learned, nothing definite has been agreed upon.

Bid the City Pay Too Much!

Charles E. Beecher yesterday, as a witness in the investigation of the charges against the Fark Com-missioners, testified that the Commissioners could have sed the gravel for the parks at a much smaller cost

Mrs. Engna Shaeler of 227 West Twenty-fourth street was told by a friend that a tall young fel-low in a blue jumper carried off her black and tan dog low in a blue jumper carried off her black and tan dog yesterday morning. Mrs. Schaefer went at once with her father and the friend to the dog pound. Her friend identified Boberi Horan, who is assistant to Michael Burtha, Dog Catcher No. 7, as the man whom he saw picking up the dog. They did not have it in their wagon, she had floran arrested. In Easer Market also said the dog was a pet of her busband, William Shaefer, scenic artist at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was a black and tan and weighed only five pounds. Its name is filivative Horan denied that he took the dog, but admitted having been in the neighborhood of Twenty fourth street and Righth avonus at about that hour. Surtha said he did not see the dog. The Court remanded Horan.

Business Pallures.

Hodges, Hersey & Co., manufacturers of straw goods at Broadway and Prince street, and at Bonson, Mass., suder the style of Nerrick, Fay & Co., made an assignment yesterday to Latimer Balley, giv-ing preferences aggregating \$40,900, of which \$11,985 ing preferences aggregating season, or water \$11,000 was to H. H. Wetherell, \$4,191 to the National Broadway Brank, \$4,300 to the Magnover National Bank, \$6,000 to S. Bernard, \$4,000 to Early ann Merrick, and the belance on notes, the kolders of which were unknown. The firm falled last week, owing chain \$20,000.

Martin, Levesthes and Jacob Mandelbaum of Leventhal & Bandelbaum, millisery goods, draud and Eldridge streets, under an amagnment yesterday. Liabilities whost \$100,000.

A large meeting of the brick manufacturers A large meeting of the brick manufacturers of New York and New Jermy was held to day at the Cosmopolitan Motel in this city, and by a unanimous vots it was decided to cut off such a percentage of the brick made as to reduce the supply to the present demand, and thereby snable the trade to save themselves from future loss. It was also decided to create a permanent organization of brick manufacturers of the various localities represented at the meeting for future closer countrol of the business. Committees were appointed for the various purpose determined upon, and the meeting adjourned to July 22.

Haunted by Grant and Mrs. Carffeld. A man about 26 years old, who said he was LAWLESSHEEL IN CURA.

nateer cavalry encountered a party of co-called bandits, of whom he had killed three and captured some arms. The bravery of the com-mander was noted, with the additional fact that he was in pursuit of the rest of the party. The story, which was probably the official re-port of the officer, was copied by all the papers. It now appears from a statement made by a brother of one of the claim that the whole affair was a premeditated and cold-blooded murder, and that the bandits referred to were a party of benerable men. The narrator's brother, with others of the jurisdiction of Colon, organized with a view to the pursuit of Aguaro, unimed with a view to the pursuit of Aguaro, unimed with a view to the pursuit of Aguaro, unimerased by the methods of the requisit troops. Their plan was submitted to and approved by the Coptain-General who gave them a written authorization, while the Chief of the Civil Guard supplied them with arms. Having begun onerations, three of them, on the evening of June 12, reached a larm near the Macagna. They had hardly arrived when a number of men, under the orders of the commander of volunteer cavalry, who was operating in the vicinity, came to the farm and requisited the three meas to go with them to the commander, who required their services.

They complied with the reyment. But hardly had they left the farm when they were discremed, bound, and shot, and their sodies were days they were carried in an ordinary cart to a neighboring village. The guide, whom the assessing impressed to show them the way to the farm, wincessed all that occurred, and then made his encoure, and is protected by the Mayor of Le Macagna, who defec the mensees of the cavalry Captain.

Jestonar-General land is vected the murdered men, is the supposed motive of the crime, which shows to what dangers the country is exposed by the defective organization of the irregular troops, which the powerty of the Government composit to employ, a poverty which to be adequate force of the regular army.

Miguel Banger, Colessi-General of Spain in and that the bandits referred to were a party

Miguet Basrer, Consui-General of Spain in this city, asys officially that the statement purporting to be a correct synopsis of the report of the majority of the five Commissioners sent from Spain to Havana is absolutely false. He declares that Spain has no idea of giving up Cuba, either to Germany or to any other power. He says further that the Commission is not intrusted with the consideration of the advisability of a sake of the island, and that the statements have been given out for private and malicious ends.

THE REV. GROUDE R. BRISTOR.

Disappearance of the Papers After the Re-

The case of the Rev. Dr. George R. Bristor, pastor of St. Lauke's M. E. Church of Newark shose expulsion from the ministry was recomended by the Newark Conference last March after an examination of charges of immorality that were made against him, was taken before an ecclesiastical court of appeals, which met in an ecclesiastical court of appeals, which met in Pennsylvania last week. The case was reopened, and the decision was reversed.

The gentlemen interested in the case arrived in the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City on last Thursday. One of them carried all the papers in the case in a small hand satched, which he carrefully guarded. How this satched became dotached from his person nobody can explain, much less can any one explain how it disappeared. They all know, however, that the sutched is lost, and the papers, many of which contain testimony taken behind closed doors at the Newarkstonfarence, are where they have no right to be.

right to be. "Of course," said a gentleman familiar with the case yesterday, "the papers are valuless now, as the case has been decided and is dis-posed of, but many of the gentlemen interested in the case would feel a great deal happler if they knew just where those papers were."

PRINCE M'GOWAN KILLED.

Shot Bewn Within Ten Yards of the Spot BALTIMORE, July 8 .- William McGowan, miliarly known in the sporting fraternity as Prince McGown, was shot and killed early this morning on Fayette street by Augustus Slater. Both were gambiers. McGowan, about a year

ago, shot and killed Onno Gortor, a well-known sporting man, within ten yards of the place where he met his own fate. He was indicted for murder, but was acquitted.

Sinter was an intimate friend of Gortor, and since Gortor's death he has frequently spoken of revenging him. Last night McGowan and Slater met. Angry words were followed by blows, and as McGowan was in the act of drawing his revolver. Slater shot him in the neck, causing him revolver. Slater shot him in the neck, causing him revolver. Slater shot him in the neck, causing him revolver. Slater shot him in the neck, causing him revolver. Slater shot him in the neck, causing him revolver. Slater shot him in the neck, causing him revolver. Slater shot him in the neck, causing him revolver. Slater was a son of Harry McGowan, proprietor of the road house known as McGowan, a few miles outside of this city. He was 31 years old and married. Slater, the prisoner, is 35 years old, and has been a dealer at Slater's fare bank for several years. McGowan's wife gave birth to a child a few minutes before her husband was killed. McGowan received his title of Prince on account of his lavish expenditure of money.

Luiber and Son, Professional Boggara.

George H. Luther, the twelve-year-old son of Joseph Luther, 363 Madison street, was arrested in a sulcon at Seventh street and Avenue A on Saturday night. Luther begged for money enough to go to his home in treenville. The policeman did not believe him and took him to the Fifth street station. He found to and sook him to the Fifth street station. He found so cents in his pockets, and then the lad confessed be had been sent out by his parents to beg. The agents of the Society for the Prevention of Craelty to Children, who were notified, said that in May J. W. Clark, Jr., of Dan-forth, Clark & Co. of 40 White street, sent them a letter asking about young Luther, who had come to them with a false tale of poverty and misery. Later, L. S. Ashley of 80 Broadway wrate that he paid three months' rent for the Luthers, and asked a report from the society before paying any more. paying any more.

Mr. Young said that Luther and hie father had repeated by been warmed not to beg. The father was locked up for examination and the child was sent to the Juvanile taylum.

Many robberies have been committed in the freight ears of the Eric Railway at the depot in Jersey City recently. In some cases the cars have been broken open and robbed while they were being switched at night. At an early hour yesterday morning Myles McKindray, a brakeman, stepped on to the pintform of his cahoose, intending to report to his conductor.

As he opened the door of the cabone he was struck in the face with a heavy piece of tron and felled senseless to the ground. He was found soon afterward lying hear the track unconscious, with a deep goah in his forclead. When he recovered his sense he could give no account of his assistant, whom he said he had not seen. It is feared he will die.

Iglesias Resigns the Presidency.

LIMA. via Galveston. July 8.—Gen. Igle-sias has resigned the Fresidency and ordered a gen-eral election for Fresident and Vice-Fresident of the re-public, and also for Senators and Deputies of the new Congress which is to meet in a few months Gen. Iglesias has withdrawn his forces from the provinces and concentrated them at this point.

The Chilians have begun their final evacuation of Pe-central provinces. central provinces.
The Facilio Steam Navigation Company's steamer Valdivis is reported ashore off liuache. Her cargo is a
total loss. Capt. King, Marine Superintendent, while
proceeding to the scene of the disaster, was drowned.

Shooting the Girl's Father.

CALDWELL, Tex., July 8 .- Walter B. Boren, young man yesterday shot and killed J. S. Mitchell, aged about 50 years. Boren had been intimats with the daughter of Mitchell. When Mitchell went in search of daughter of Mitchell. When Mitchell went in search of Boren to make him marry the girl, Boren avoided him At a party on July 4 they both shot at each other with out effect. Mitchell made a complaint against Boren on Saturday, and came to lown yeaterday morning to at tend the trial. As he entered a store, gun in hand, he was shot from behind by Boren, with a double-barrelied shotgun. Boren has been arrested and placed in jail.

An Absonder's Books Fellow him to Canada BUFFALO, July 8.-P. M. L. Shepard, the abscending cashiar of the New York Central Hailroad, is a Boelie's Hotel, at Niagara Falla, Canada, engaged with some store, at Nisgar Fain, canada, organd with the travelling and for of the road in checking up his books. Shepard a few days ago telegraphed the auditor that if they would bring the books over he would assist them in checking them up. Shepard says he is not alone responsible for the deficiency, which amounts to \$36, 000. He says the books will show that others are culpa-ble as well as himself.

Setting Lands by Fraud.

DULUTH, July 8.—An application has been made in the Land Office here for an investigation into the titles of more of the most valuable mineral land t

Nearly Beaten to Death. SPRINGFIRLD, Mass., July 8.—George Bixby, attracted by outeries at Westfield on Monday afterseon, found Donnie Falvey attempting to assemble a woman. Bixby interfered, and was so tarribly beaten by Falvey that he will probably die. Falvey, who was arrested, has been it iall seven times, once for highway rebbery. The woman, who is a stranger, is held as a willows.

Contamini of the State University. ALBANY, July 8.—The celebration of the cen until saulversary of the University of the Sente bega-cen to-fay. Dr. J. Bonyan Steale read an importan-aper on "Boionce and Science Teaching." UNIFORM BANK METHODS. bers of the Clearing House Assetts-

At a meeting of the Clearing House Asso seton, held on June 4, it was decided that the experience of the banks during the recent panic had again shown that every member of the association, in a time of general disturbance, is involuntarily compelled to make comm is involuntarily compelied to make common same with every other member in the risks attending any practical expedient for general rallef. It is therefore proper and necessary to inquire whether the mothods of business, as conducted by the several members of this association, are uniform and correct in their operations with the public, and equitable to all the banks which are thus bound together in the Clearing House Association. In consequence the following Presidents were appointed a committee to study and report upon the subject: George R. Petts of the National Park Bank, O. D. Baldwin of the Fourth Sational Hank, John Jay Rings of the National Bank of the Republic, and it. I. Rowards of the Bank of the Republic, and it. I. Rowards of the Bank of the Sinte of New York.

The committee reported yesterday that no bank member of the Clearing House Association pay interest upon deposits after July 1, 1885; that to secure uniformity is the business of the banks, no bank member of the seasoin-flox will redeem the checks through the Clearing House of any other bank, banker, or trust upon deposits tayable on demand, and which does not carry the same can receive as the law now requires the national banks to carry. And to verify their compliance with the recom-

MARY STEPHENSON'S LOVE MATCH. the Now Wishes to Have her Marriage to a Married Man Annulled.

Judge Van Brunt yesterday appointed Josephine Stephenson guardian of Mary Jose-phine Benyons, for the purpose of bringing an action in the latter's behalf to annul her marriage with Dudley Edward Benyons. Mrs. Benyons says in her petition to the court that she is 19 years of age, and resides with her

Benyons says in her petition to the court that she is 19 years of age, and resides with her mother, Mrs. Stephenson, at 127 Madison avenue. She declares that she was married to Benyons in Fortland on July 29, 1882, and that Benyons was at that time a married man, but that the fact was unknown to her until some time after her own marriage. Benyons was the Spanish interpreter and runner for the Hotel del Recreo, at Irving place and Fifteenth street. He was married five years ago to Ada Cieveland, daughter of Mr. Peter S. Cieveland of 131 East 119th street.

In the winter of 1881 he met Mary Josephine Stephenson, who had just graduated from the Convent of the Sacred Heart. He represented himself as a single man, and paid her much attention, but her mother did not like him and forbade him the house. In Juns, 1892, Mary want on a visit to friends in Portland, Me., and on July 31 she suddealy disappeared. It was found that she and Benyons had been married by the Mayor of Portland, and that they had gone on to New York together. They lived for some time at the Irving House. The first wife and a baby were found at 39 Third avenue. Bonyons was arrested, but was released, as the first wife was unwilling to appear

ROSA BURNS'S MONEY.

Teetimony that She and De Martin were The contest over the will of the late Miss Rosa V. Burns was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Rollins. Miss Burns, who gained notoriety through her position in connection with the Woodhull and Claffin sisters, died last August, leaving an estate of the estimated value of \$20,000, bequesthed to her by her

value of \$20,000, bequeathed to her by her father, to Mr. Ferdinand De Martin, in whose house she lived and who was supposed to be her guardian. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Sparr, who was left nething, contusts the will.
Waldorf H. Phillips, Leopoid de Franchi Alfaro, and Edward James McCornick, the will-nesses to the will, were examined yesterday. They all testified that the relations between Mr. De Martin and Miss Burns were such as might exist between a father and his daughter.
Mr. McCornick said he was an actor. His stage name was E. J. Mack. He used his stage name when he hired apartments, but in more important business matters he was E. J. McCornick. He said that nearly all actors had stage names, and that Lawrence Barrett's real name is Brannigan. The witness had never detected any improper intimacy between Mr. De Martin and Miss Burns. She called him De Martin and Miss Burns. She called him Papa, and he called her Rosy. She told the witness that she had a perfect batred and fear of her mother. The witness looked upon Miss Burns "as an uncut jewel." The case will be continued on Friday afternoon.

Indisting that Mrs. Briggs was a Thief.

George Briggs, who says he has been a tailo in Foughkeepsis for fifty years, started to walk across Grand street yesterday. He was on his way to board the Sational line eteamer Erin, preparatory to sailing this morning. His wife, an ununaried daughter, and his

Sunk by a Gush from a Sower

Capt. Patrick Bohan's canal boat Loyalist lay at the foot of East Seventy-ninth street on Saturday night last. The boat was loaded with 279 tons of coal. The Captain retired to the cabin at 1), o clock while a ferce thunder storm was rearing. A sewer empties into the river at the end of the pier. It was low water, and the outlet of the sewer was also be the deck of the boat. An immense volume of water auddenity began to pour out of the sewer upon the deck of the boat, and penetrated the open hatchways alone arter the Captainwent below the hoat was filled with the sewer water, and sunk in thirty feet of water.

Capt. Behan for a short time swam about in the cabin, wainly seeking means of erreas. Saddenly a finsh of historical the captain of the surface nearly sufficient of the surface nearly sufficient He was carried by the surface nearly sufficient He was carried by the airong tide several hundred yards away, and then captied back by an eddy. He had barely strength to selse a boat lying near and clamber out.

Capt. Behan thinks the city ought to pay damages because of the defective construction of the sewer. The Captain retired to the cabin at 1% o'clock while

They may they are the Wrong Men.

Eleven of the Sheepshead Bay track poolsailers who were indicted last week were in the Coart
of Sessions, in Brooklyn, pesterday. Lawyer De Witt
movet that they be discharged, on the ground that they
were not the persons named in the indictment. Affidavits of the eleven-time were presented desiying that they
were the proper persons named in the indictment.
Clerk York then called the names of the twenty-three
persons indicted, and no one answered.

Judge Moore said he would settle line matter by having
fresh warrants issued. He denied the motion for discharge. The argument on the denurrer interposed,
and on the motion for a discharge was postponed.

Mrs. Shen Pound Him Under Her Bed.

John Collins of 152 Leonard street says he is

a fractman and works very hard every day. He mis-took 154 Leonard atreet for his home on Monday night and west into the apartments of Mrs. Ann Shea. When she was about to redire for the night she found Collins under her bed asless. She tried to rouse him, but her efforts were in vain. A policeman had better luck after using his night site, and when awakened Collins fought very hard. In the Tombsycaterday he was fined.

Found Cut Up on the Track. Coroner Hyler of Port Chester was called Coroner Hyler of Port Chester was called yesterday morning to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man who was found upon the track of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Raifroad at New Bochelle with one arm, one leg just below the knee, and one foot cut off, sine with a deep cut on the face from the top of the head to the chin. The man an-peared to be about 25 years old, weighting about 140 pounds, and was 5 lest eight laches in helpin. He had on a plaid coat, dark trousers, and a fark woollen shirt. Bair a dark brown and inclined to curl.

Brank with \$1,000 in his Pocket. Policeman Draffin dragged John Dugan, furrier of Newark, out of the mad in Chatham street on Monday night. He was stupidly drunk, and was carried to the Elizabeth street ciation in a handcart. In his pocket were found two makages containing \$1.000 in brand new \$20 bills. At the Tombs vectoriary deather Smith fleed him \$40. He paid it relectantly.

Don't trritate your langs with a stubborn cough, when pr. Jayne's Expectoraal can be so readily procured. Sere throats and image are speedily helped by it.—46e.

-Sarcey, the noted dramatic critic of Paris, has undergone a successful operation for cataract.

—A railroad in which the cars run astride a single rail has been so successful in Africa that one like it is to be built in France. —Barry Sullivan will soon start on his

third professional tour round the world, and afterward publish a book of reminiscences.

—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres has

printed, for private circulation, fifty copies of a list the Privies in his farmous collection. —The Paris cabe each pay the city afranc a day. This amounts to about \$730,000 a year, and the cab proprietors are non agulating for a roduction of one hait. —Cases of delirium tremens in Iowa are

exaffingly cited by the profibitioners as proof that their new law is rigidly enforced. The drankards cannot get rum, and so go mad.

—The parents of a Berlin girl attempted to blackmail two artists for whom she had been a mote but the charges did not frighten the painters, and the

Bare have gone to prison.

—An English clerk in a New York dry goods store writes to the London Warehouseaun that there is no such rigidity of discipline behind counters here as he used to endure at home.

—A peculiar safety lamp has lately been

furnished to each station of the Paris fire brigade, with the view of preventing danger from explosion when the neen have to break into the houses.

men have to break into the houses.

—A violent conjugal dispute in Paris terminated in the husband ejecting the wife from the win dow; but the crowd, who had overheard the tow, received her on their hands, and she was not hurt.

—Biscuits without leaven could be made tight and collected without leaven could be made to their see deficions of dough mixed with the from drawn water from Congress Spring, Saratega, years ago, since when it has lost some strength of effertuaries.

water from Congress Spring, Suratega, years ago, since when it has lost some strength of effervescence.

—The Protestant missionaries on the South Sea Islands, apprehensive of French amexation, are disseminating tracts describing the French as little short of mountains in their trustment of the abstrigines.

—The Autaca, before the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, recognized the value of trees for the maintenance of moisture and the premotion of trigation. Freecott selfs us that their law contained severa penalties against the destruction of forests.

—The new Government in Belgium distinctly recondates the assumption previent that it has

tincily repudiates the assumption prevelent that it has a clerical character. The acknowledged "organ" of Kalva the Francier, says: "We are of the sensitiutional, the national party, not of the confessional."

—The pleasant creed of the last seet dis-

covered in Russis is that it is the bounden duty of the fastiful to stay all those who do not agree with there in their religious views, and it is said that numbers have already paid the death penalty for non-conversion.

—Malou, the new Belgian Premier, is 74.

He is Fresident of the Council, and Minister of Finance as well. He is a Tpresman by birth, and his brother was Bishop of Bruges. He has been Governor of Antworp and was Finance Minister 285-47. He is an aids debuter.

—It is complained that the splendid band of the Beigian Guards has been much too good for their nucleuces in London, and the bulk of the company turns from their exquisite performance of Meyerbeer and Weber to bear the English Grenadiers play Den Godfrey and Sullivan. —Herr Meding, once agent and confidant

- Herr Meding, once agent and communic of the late King of Hanover, writes that the Hanoverian Legion was, with the King's consent, to assist Prance against Prussia, and further, that the King consented, on being rewarded by the annexation of Hesse Cassel and other territories to Kanover.

The Lord Mayor of London is so plous

that he could not bring himself to do as all Lord Mayers have hitherto dons, and go to church in state on Suc-days, as it would take his carriages and horses out. Nevertheless, his conscience permits him to give a ban-quet to the notorious Duke of Seanfort.

—Charles Reade's London publisher says that once the novelist, as they were travelling to-gether, pointed to a piece of water in the distance, and said: "That's where Christic Painteon caught the herriage." He regarded this incident of his own inven-

herrings." He regarded this incident of his own inven-vention as reality, so sincere was he in his work.

—The bridegroom in an Oregon wedding was 19 and the bride 46. Moreover, the man was hand-some and the woman plain. But he had been for a year a herder on a lonely range, without a feminine face of any kind to look at, and when she visited the place with some tourists, the courtship was rapid and resultant. —In the Temple, London, where lawyers

do mostly congregate, a barrister's life was made a bur-den by the man who lived over him playing the tromden by the man who lived over him playing the trom-hene as late as midnight, his stock piece being "My Grandfather's Clock." At longth a message was sentup saking him kindly to return word who was his music master, as the inquirer meant to learn music, and had chosen the gong as the instrument. The trombone player moved.

—Harvard's prescribed studies for the

—Harvard's prescribed studies for tale freshman year are hereafter to be rhetoric and English composition, German or French, physics and chemistry. The list of electives is large, and is headed by Latis, Greek, and mathematics. Latin and Greek are still among the requirements for entrance, but after admission they are to be pursued only in case the student aion they are to be pursued only in case the student chooses to do so. A generation ago the ordinary college course consisted of Latin, Greek, and mathematics almost exclusively, with the addition of mental and moral philosophy and logic, and possibly a course of Christian evidences. History was little taught, except indirectly, the modern languages and the physical actness were almost ignored, while subjects like political economy, comparative political economy, comparative political and sociology were

swings to the opposite extreme. -Attention is given to the singular theory in Lendon that "mind reading," as of late exhibited, is based on the muscular sction of the hand. At a recent sitting of savants and amateurs an expert dem ed, in a marmer wholly satisfactory to the spe ed, in a manner wholly satisfactory to the spectators, his interesting proficiency in muscle reading. Though he admitted that he could not succeed against deterhe admitted that he could not succeed against deter-mined opposition, and declared it impossible to read ab-stract thoughts, the success attending his direct efforts was surprising. He says that the delicate muscles of the hand respond to the processes of thought, that mon-ral action has its correspondence in muscular move-ment, and that where the mind is directed to the con-templation of a particular object or material fact, there is preduced a disturbance of minute muscular forces which an adept can detect, and from which he may re-ceive a gaiding impulse in his own mind, though its in-

-The opinion is now being advanced by competent scientific writers, based alike on mechanical and physical considerations, that too much erosive power has been attributed by certain gestogical authori-ties to gisciers and that it is doubtful, in fact, if the work of actual execution has been accomplished by them at all. According to this new theory, the differental movement of glaciers is attributable to the follow-ing campes: First, crackling and regulation, as explained by Tyndail and Heimholts; second, generation of heat within the glacier, as set forth by Heimholts; and, third, the penetration of the glacier by luminous colar energy, the absorption of this by opaque bodies, such as stones, earth, organic germs, &c., contained in the local energy, the absorption or this of popular bodies, such as stones, earth, organic germs, &c., contained in the ico, and the transformation of it in this way into heat. Thus, contrary to all the commonly accepted ideas on this sub-ject, is attributed to these causes the greater differential motion of the gladers by day than by night, and in sum-mer than in winter. An interesting discussion is likely to

—In the agencies of Charles reside the reasonable description of Colock he used to rise. At 9 he breakfasted. At 10 he began his work, which generally lasted until 2 or thereabouts. His work was done in the drawing room, from the windows of which he could look on to the smooth the windows of which he could look on to the smooth lawn, semetimes watching the traffic as it passed the bot-tom of the garden, or looking on at a game of tennis, or amused by the gambols of his tame hares. When the French windows were closed no noise from the street could reach him, though he was not as some authors, for he even tolerated the presence of a friend when at work. When he had fairly broken the ice of a story he worked with great rapidity, and sometimes for many hours without a rest. He loved great sheets of drab manuscript paper, great pene, and the blackest of ink. As each sheet was done it was numbered and thrown on the floor, which, after a few hours, was carpeted with who returned them written out clean in a near, round hand. Mr. Reade went over them again, elashing here or adding there. The revised sheets were once more copied out, once more revised, and then sent to the printer's. Punck once declared that a compositor threw himself of Weiserley. imself off Waterloo Bridge in a fit of madness induced by Charles Reade's manuscript, a little joke which he took much to heart. It proved effective, however, and was good for both compositor and copyist. At times he diotated a story, but this happened very scidon. He took ne lunch, but dined late, often going to the theaire after dinner.

IN THE SUNLIGHT. A bare white arm in the sunshine, A gesture that came and went, and helictropes set in the window, That burdened the air with seent.

A fair, fresh face in the sunlight. Just under the cage of the bird. And a voice that was full of music, The sweetest that ever was heard.

Her hand, as she lovingly gestured, Was whiter than driven snow, And shone in the sun as she waved it, While gladly I watched from below.

"Come up to me! Come, O my darking!"
Again she entreated, "Come up!"
I picked up the bundle of sweetness, and brought her that terrier pup.